1852, Dr. Smith wrote to Prof. In August, 1852, Dr. Smith wrote to Prof. Fleisoher: "During the last Winter our regular "meetings were somewhat thinly attended; on the other hand our public lectures had far more hearmers than formerly." Then follows the old story, whenever the Orient is concerned: "Two other operations of Catholics "Laborate of Catholics of Cat

ratism?
But where a real want of intellectual nourish-

But where a real want of intellectual nourishment and a craving for mental progress is felt so powerfully as in Beyrout, and more especially when American and Anglo-Saxon perseverance comes to their sid, a way will be found or made, spite of all lets and hindrances. Thus, although it does not appear that the Society has been able to resume its public lectures, a substitute for them is not wanting. At the beginning of the year (1859) public notice was given in a circular, both English and Arabic, of a series, at least fourteen in number, of lectures in the Chapel of the American Mission. They were to be exclusively upon scientific and literary topics, alternately in English, Arabic, and French; were to be gratis, and under the control of a committee made up of Americans, Europeans, and natives. At the head of this Committee, as President, is the English Consul, Moore; as Secretary, the Ameri-English Consul, Moore; as Secretary, the American Consul, Johnson. The three other members are Michael Medavvar, Butros Bistânî (members of the Syrian Academy of Science), and Chalil el Churt, editor of the Arabic newspaper of Beyrout—the Hadikát el Achtar, or "Garden of news." the Hadikat el Achbar, or "Gard

Dr. Van Dyck was announced to give the first English discourse upon "The Connection between "Science and Revenled Religion," and Butros Bistânî the first Arabic upon "The Present Condi-

In the announcement of these lectures, politics

In the announcement of these lectures, politics and discussions of religious questions are also expressly excluded.

The greater part of Prof. Fleischer's paper is devoted to the newspaper above mentioned, including specimens of its articles. The special interest connected with it is, that it is the first Arabic newspaper ever established and edited by private enterprise—those of Constantinople and Cairo being but organs of the Government and under its immediate control, like the Moniteur, at Paris, or that dishwater sheet at Washington, known as The Constiwater sheet at Washington, known as The Consti-

water sheet at Washington, known as The Constitution. I quote:

"The publisher and editor, still a young man, is the
above-named Chalil el Chori—that is, literally, Chalil
the Pastor; the latter word, however, as he wrote me
in correction of something which I had written, is not
significant of his class or office, but a family name, already 130 years old; nor is he, as he at the same time
informed me, a Maronite (United Greek), but a member
of the Orthodox Greek Church. His literary qualificaflons for his position as editor he proved in 1857, by a
volume of Arabie poems, printed at the Mission press.
The gentleman to whom Chalil is most indebted for advice and assistance in this enterprise, is the abovenamed merchant, Michael Modavvar, Socretary and Interpreter to the French General Consulate in Beyrout.
As this noble-hearted, highly-cultivated man—whom
we have occasionally seen here in Leipsic during his
business tours—has always lent his countenance to all
efforts in the cause of science and the general good of
his native land; so he has now furnished half the capital necessary for the establishment of this paper, for
which a new printing office had to be founded; and we
think ourselves able to recognize if not his pen, cortainly his spirit and ideas in many an article of the first
year."

Since the 1st of January, 1858, the Hadikat has appeared regularly on Saturdays, a single sheet of large size, costing for Lebanon and Beyrout 120 piasters—36 a year—and 24 piasters (\$1 20) more when eent by mail. Its contents are: 1, Domestic news; 2, foreign news; 3, miscellaneous; 4, trade (occasionally an extra Price Current); 5, official and private advertisements. The miscellany offers great variety; articles literary and scientific, indus-trial and commercial notices, instructive and moral great variety; articles literary and scientific, industrial and commercial notices, instructive and moral fluich that is only amusing, anecdotes and jokesmany an old Joe Miller among the latter—and several long stories translated from the French, and runitations of numbers; for instance, "A ral long stories translated from the Frenca, and runuing through a series of numbers; for instance, "A
Bridal Night," "History of the Marquis de Fontange," and "History of the Two Georges;" or the
more specially adapted to the Mohammedan taste,
story of "The Seven Sleepers" in the form in
which it has been handed down by Arab tradition.
This latter article was furnished by Auton Hasan, otian. Professor of Arabie in the Polol here in Vienna, and is accompanied technic School here in Vienna, and is accompanied by the version of the same legend as given in the Koran. There is also one story in the style of the Arabian Nights called "The Narrative of El Barrak ben Rauban."

As a sober contrast to the foregoing, we find an ic translation of the Criminal Laws, as recent-

As a sober contrast to the foregoing, we find an Arabic translation of the Criminal Laws, as recently published in Turkish at Constantinople. Dr. Fleischer says:

"Of special interest to us are notices showing the gradual, increased demand for the higher social enjoyments of the West, in the Orient; for instance, in No. 23, the description of an Arabic comedy in the language of the common people, written in verse by Nawis Effendi el Nakkasch, and performed June 14, 1858, at the house of his brother, Chalil el Nakkasch, one of the principal officials in the Ottoman Bank at Beyrout. This was performed in the presence of the Director and Vice-Director of the Bank, the Consuls of the Western Powers, many of the most respectable strapgers, and a large number of the principal natives of both sexes. The Prologue was spoken by the poet himself, closing with a prayer, sung to an accompaniment of Arabic music by the actors, in behalf of the Sultan. We find evidences everywhere of the great efforts made to show honor and devotion to the head of the State. In the very first number there is a rhy moprose poem in honor of God and the Sultau, and praises of the latter for granting the privilege of printing to the Hodikat."

The expressions occasionally used in praise of the

The expressions occasionally used in praise of the Sultan, though doubtless thought very fine in Syria, are at times somewhat strong for our Western stemachs—for instance, "The highest vicegerent of God."

A joke in No. 30, considering the position of wo men in the East, is not a little unexpected:

"When thou desirest to make an item of news known throughout the world, or to transmit it in the shortest possible time from one place to another, arrange a line of women, go to the first and whisper in her ear the words which thou wilt have made known, adding an especial injunction of secrecy, and then re-tire. Thou wilt see that in less time than the wink of an eye thy message will be transmitted."

The next number contains an article (humorous)

giving an account of the tremendous sensation produced among the women by this joke, and a preduced among the women by this joke, and a pretended communication from the fair of Tripolis, in
rhyme-prese, which Prof. Fleischer says is quite beyond his powers of translation. The editor says, in
course of his apology, "We pray God to guard us
"for the future against such errors of the pen, and
"such false steps. We feel ourselves quite unable
"to bear the ill-will of the entire fair sex, whose
"sublime heads have more than once borne the insignia of royalty; and in the hope of profiting by
feminine mildness, without discussing the matter
in point from any physiological point of view,
without drawing examples from polite literature,
here in the presence of all Syria, in all humility,
we pray the lenity and forgiveness of the highhonored ladics." He then states that the article
in question was translated from a paper "printed in honored ladics." He then states that the article question was translated from a paper "printed in London, where not only has civilization reached to the control of the con its highest perfection, but where that sublime wo-man is enthroned, who holds in her hands the reins of the world."

reins of the world."
From the advertising columns Prof. F. draws some proofs of the activity of the two printing presses in Beyrout—such as a list, with prices, of the scientific works from the American Mission Press; a work by Ibrahim Effendi, head surgeon of of the Turkish troops in Beyrout, "Upon the Principles of Physics, Astronomy, Authropology, and "Medicine;" "Account of a Journey through "Southern and Western Europe," by Selim Bistoria; "History of the Lives and Works of the "Oldest Arabian Poets, in articles arranged alpha-

"betically, with Specimens of their Poems," by Iskander Aga Abgarius, military surgeon in Bey-rout; a work on Midwifery by Ibrahim Effendi; a call for subscriptions to a "Lexicon of Terms in "Art in Arabic, or adopted into that Language," by Jannus el Schidjak and Jusuf Beschara."

"Art in Arabic, or adopted into Gat Language," by Jannus el Schidják and Jusuf Beschara."

The publication of Dr. Bahrunuer's edition of "Abu Scháme's History of the Reigns of Nureddin "and Saladin," as a feuilleton to the Hadikdt, I mentioned in a former letter.

Prof Constantine Tischendorf of Leipzig, who for a year or two has been seeking ancient manuscripts for the Russian Government in the Greek, Syrian, Coptic, and Abyssinian Convents, has reached St. Petersburg with his "plunder," In his collection are twelve Palimpsests, several of which are Syriac MSS., written upon three-columned Greek-Coptic MSS. of very high antiquity; also Greek MSS., some of them in Uncial letters; Arabic, Syriac, Coptic, Abyssinian, Hebrew, and Armenian MSS., and divers Egyptian papyrus rolls, &c. The pearl of all is the old Greek manuscript—of which I wrote you last Spring—containing parts of the Old Testament (Septuagint), and the entire New Testament, belonging, according to Tischendorf, to the fourth century, therefore the oldest complete codex. This is a present from the monks of Mt. Sinai to the is a present from the monks of Mt. Sinai to Czar as Protector to the Orthodox Church,

-The annual auction sale of the New-York Artists is to take place in February, at the rooms of the Academy of Design in Tenth street. Church, Kensett, Du myof Design in Tenth street. Church, Kensett, Durand, Gigboux, and nearly all the prominent artists of the city will contribute to it. This annual sale of works of art is founded upon the same principle as that of the annual book sale, and will be equally beneficial to the public and the artists. There is no reason why painters and sculptors should not avail themselves of the sound rules of commerce in the disposal of their productions, which have their mercantile value like ordinary articles of commerce. But, unhappily for artists, they have generally been too transcendental to stoop to the practice of merchants and manufacturers in dis-posing of their wares. Turner, the great landscape painter, however, knew how to drive a sharp bargain and he died a millionaire.

-A writer in The London Illustrated News state that in an interview which he once had with the late Washington Irving at the house of Murray, the publisher, Irving said that Leelie had accompanied him in his explorations of the streets and by-places of Old Londen, and made sketches of the historical localities which interested them. On being asked what had become of these sketches, Mr. Irving replied that he still had part of them, and Leslie had the other. As the drawings and eketches of Leslie were to be sold in London this mouth, the drawings in question may hereafter be published, and, as Irving bequeathed his papers to his nephew, to be used in the compilation of his biography, it is to be hoped that these sketches of Leslie's, which would possess a treble interest, a works of art and as personal reminiscences of the author and the artist, may be given to the world.

-Mr. Eastman Johnson, the painter of that admirable picture of American life erroneously called the "Old Kentucky Home," has just completed a very striking portrait of Genie C. Scott. The "Old Kentucky Home" is in fact an exact representation of a locality in our National capital. It is highly characteristic of Washington, but not in the least so of Kentucky. Mr. Johnson is generally supposed to be Southern man; but he is from the State of Maine, though he resided some time in Washington, where his father holds a situation in the Navy Department.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION.

NEWSPAPER ADDRESSING MACHINE .- The Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly editions of THE TRIBUNI bave now reached an unprecedented circulation, and as mail subscriptions are still coming in more rapidly than ever before, a necessity has arisen for the use of laborsaving machinery in the mailing department. Some weeks since, R. W. & D. Davis of Elmira, N. Y., placed in our office an ingenious and simple machine for addressing papers and wrappers, which was at once set at work on a small restion of the daily edition,

A radical change in any department of a mammoth

news aper establishment like THE TRIBUNE, must necessarily take time, and be attended with considerable labor, but having gradually increased the duty o this machine since its first introduction, we are no setisfied that it will do a considerable portion of the work for which it is intended, much better and cheaper than it has beretofore been done by band.

The machinery consists essentially of two distinct ie type or bloc mpressions are made, and the other doing the minting. The lettering machine consists of a disk or whoel about eight inches in diameter, on the periphery of which are firmly-attached dies, representing the letters of the alphabet. By revolving this wheel or disk on its axis a die representing any desired letter is brought in position, and stamps its impress on a small block, when another letter is brought in position, and so on until the entire address is stamped, which is accomplished in about the same time required by a com positor to set the same number of type in a stick. A large number of these blocks, having been impressed with the addresses, are readily attached to a band, thus forming an endless belt of blocks. These belts are systematically arranged in boxes, so that any address may be referred to in a moment, for change or other purpose. When used, a belt is taken from the box, and placed on the printing machine ready for operation in a few seconds, when the impressions are made by slight pressure with the f.ot, as rapidly as the papers or wrappers can be removed from the press. The tire apparatus is operated by hand, is simple, compact, cheap, requires no skill to work it, and is not liable to get out of repair, which renders it well adapted to papers of small as well as large circulation.

THE CALORIC ENGINE .- Owing to the danger of generating steam without constant attention and care, the Ericseon Engine is rapidly being introduced for pureping, hoisting, and other purposes where but little power is required. The machine is simple, perfectly eafe, and with due attention to the regulation of heat, is not liable to disarrangement. There are inherent difficulties in the use of atmospheric air which will probably prevent its ever taking the place of steam for marine and other large engines, but from its safety, economy, and reliability, it is taking the place of horse and manual labor wherever it is adapted to the work per-formed, the consumption of a few pounds of coal per-day being found much cheaper than its equivalent in muscle of men or beast.

NEW BEER-COOLING APPARATUS.-A new Free nvention for cooling beer in breweries is new being introduced in this courtry, the first American appara tus having been just put up in the Croton Brewery this city. It is alleged that this device cools the bee directly from the e pper, thus saving much space in the building, as well as the trouble of passing it through the reveral operations beretofore practiced.

It is simply constructed of a series of horizontal tubes, of a given length, one placed above the other, and so cemented at their ends, that cold water, when forced into the lower tube, circulates through the whole series, and is discharged at the top. The hot beer is applied to the surface of the upper tube, where it trickles down in a thin sheet from one tube to the other, thus rapidly imparting its heat to the water circulating within the tubes.

FRICTIONAL GEARING.—Frictional gearing is coming into successful use in Great Britain for all small machinery. Instead of one wheel driving another by the intersection or "mashing" of the "cogs" or teeth on their rims, the adjacent surfaces or faces of the wheels are grooved in the direction of their motion, like the rolls of a rolling mill. These grooves are V-shaped, and the friction of the Vs of one wheel against the sides of the Vs of the other wheel is so great, that the one drives the other, as in the case of cogs. The friction of the journals of the shafts is somewhat great-

or than in the case of toothed gearing, but in other respects the frictional wheels eeem to work tacet emoothly. The "buck lash," or rattle of teeth, especially when worn, is prevented. The chief economy is in the first cost. The cutting of the teeth of gearing involves the application of abstrase mathematical principles; each side of each tooth is shaped to an epicycloidal curve, varying with the diameters of the wheels. The machines and processes required are expensive and numerous, especially in cases of beveled gearing. But the preparation of frictional georing is the most simple and straight forward work of the turning lathe.

A Mr. Page is now designing a vessel of war, to be submitted to the British Government, of such construction as to defy the atmost power of existing orders. The such construction is to defy the atmost power of existing orders. Which will be capable of throwing with accuracy seven hundred explosive shells per hour into any dockyard three miles distant.

THE FUGITIVE NEGROES IN CANADA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse. Sin: My attention was to-day called to a lengthy communication in The N. Y. Herald of this date, pur-

porting to be from a special correspondent, sent by the publishers of that paper to inquire into the condition of the colored people in Canada. After carefully reading the article in question, I have no hesitation in saying that, while many of the assertions are correct or but slightly exaggerated, others are, to my certain knowledge, false; and still others I believe to be so. Passing by the slight geographical inaccuracies of

the writer, which are perhaps pardonable in a stranger
-and, at all events, not so bad as the assumption by Frank Lesite's Illustrated Paper, the other day, that the Victoria Bridge connects Canada with the United States—allow me to remark that I have hitherto la-bored under the impression that no Hessiats took part in the war of 1812. The statement of The Herald's correspondent to that effect I think is untrue. In the some paragraph, he remarks: "In Mersey and Romney, 'the people will not suffer a negro to remain within "the borders of the township over night." This I know to be false; for, thank Providence, Canada is a know to be false; for, thank Providence, Canada is a free country; and an innocent man may stay where he pleases. Mob law has not yet gained the ascendancy; and if a negro should be threatened with expulsion or wrong, the law is powerful and impartial, and always ready to afford protection to all men irrespective of color. The cool assertion that "the Northern town-"ships of Kent County are too cold for the negro "ships of Acid County are too cold for the negro-race," is rather funny than otherwise. I have found negroes domesticated in all parts of Canada West, the climate throughout which is rather milder than in the northern part of this State; and I have never zoticed that they suffered more from the cold than the

whitee.

The statement that "no white woman was safe at

whitee.

The statement that "no white woman was safe at "all times from assault; and those who were rearing "daughters in that part of Canada might well tremble at the danger by which they are threatened," is an unmitigated slander. I have lived in that country nearly twenty-five years, during a considerable portion of which time it was a part of my duty, as associate editor of a daily paper, to examine all the periodicals exchanging therewith; and I never heard of such a case occurring in the country. I do not know the cases instanced by the writer to be false, but I believe them to be so.

Again, as to colored children in public schools. I have said that the law makes no distinction between black and white; and, as a consequence, colored children throughout the Province, wherever I have been, are freely admitted to the public schools, to all the advantages accorded to white children. When a child at school, my seat was but one remove from that occupied by a celored boy; and as near as I can remember, he was as much on an equality with his white competers in point of talent as he was in point of privilege. Whenever I have visited Canadian public schools, I have invariably seen colored children onjoying their advantages, where such were sesident in the section. I need only smile at the so often-repeated assertion that Great Britain only wishes to use the Slavery agit ation as a wedge to split the United States. It is superlatively ridiculous, and evidences the most contemptible ignorance of the feelings of the British people.

The statements of the writer with regard to the set-

ple.

The statements of the writer with regard to the settlement of fugitives by benevolent associations, are, it the main, correct. First, it is true that the fugitives arriving in Canada are penniless. Does the writer for The Herald think the condition of the slaves of the South favorable to the accumulation of preperty by them? Or does he think fugitives ought to enter the province with a plethoric pocket-book? At whose door does their poverty lie? Where have their earnings gone?

dor does their poverty lie? Where have their earnings gone?

Second, it is mainly true that the negroes who have crited on the laude slinded to, are miserably poor, and that their habitations exhibit but few of the secondario of life. Two reasons may be assigned for this: The life of the backwoods settler is one of toil and privation. For years he has to labor unremittingly; and for years the return is so meager that, unless he has some money to purchase provisions with, it is with the utmost difficulty that he can get through. Had the writer in question visited the cubins of any backwoods settlers, in any part of the country, he would have met the same picture of poverty and privation. It is only the indomitable perseverance of the Anglo-Saxon, and the knowledge that where others have succeeded, he can, that buoys up the backwoodsman till years of exertion bring their sure reward. Where the settler has been unaccustomed to a backwoods life, the strughas been unaccustomed to a backwoods life, the struggle is still more severe, and success uncertain. The fugitive from the South has all his life been accustomed to labor so different from that of clearing and cultivating an unbroken farm, that it is not wonderful to find success more rare, and, where found, not so decided as with the whites. Again, thanks to the beneficent laws of the peculiar institution, the fugitive from Slavery is invariably uneducated. He has been accustomed all his life to depend upon others for his support, carelees of aught save the labor he has been compelled to perform. Can it be expected that he will, all at once, take the place, and evidence the self-reliance and independence of one trained to freedom and self-support? But I believe the principle of those benevolent associations to be wrong. I have invariably seen the negro, when thrown entirely upon his own resources, get along better than those aided by charity. But these pictures of poverty and wretchedness are much exaggerated. It will be observed that while the writer makes general statements with regard to poverty, crime, &c., every ckwoods life, the will be observed that while the writer makes genorial statements with regard to poverty, crime, &c., every particular instance he adduces of those he saw an ispoke to were of respectable persons who were doing well. This proportion is much larger than he will

well. This proportion is much larger than he will admit.

The Herald's correspondent is guilty of unfairness in selecting the worst pictures of negro life in Canada, and omitting entirely to mention the more favorable ones. Of the large numbers of negroes in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharine's and other places, not a word is mentioned. The latter, for the most part, are those who have been born in the country, or who moved thither from the Free States on the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. Many of them are possessed of more or less education; and not a few are highly cultivated. They are employed as carpenters, bricklayers, black-smiths, whitewashers, barbers, woodentters, &c., and it is my solemn conviction that they are not behind the average of laboring men among the whites. In Chatham, it is impossible to distinguish between the store of the colored and the white man, till you enter and discover the color of the owner.

ham, it is impossible to distinguish between the store of the colored and the white man, till you enter and discover the color of the owner.

The papers published by colored men evince much telent on the part of the writers, who are invariably colored men. I have heard colored preachers whom I would not have known as colored, had not my eyes revealed the fact. While in Hamilton, I frequently made purchases of a colored druggist, because his shop was nearer than others, having no preference for one over the other. I have known colored physicians with very extensive practice, and having excellent success with their patients. One colored man in Kingston has made a very large fortune as a dealer in horses, and as keeper of a livery-stable. The most marked difference is observable between the fugitive slaves and those born in Canada or the Free States. The former are too often indeed as The Herald pictures them. The latter are almost invariably honest, industrious, and possessed of nore or less education. Still I know inversal fugitive slaves who are engaged in profitable callings, and are doing well for themselves and families.

Whether or not the negro race is inferior to the Caucasian is a question I am unable to answer. I am inclined to think it is. But I have not the alightest doubt that generations of servitude and debasement have sunk the negroes of America infinitely below their proper sphere; and I knew from observation that one generation of freedom elevated him far above the status of the Southern slave.

I have not made this question one of particular inquiry, and know nothing of the state of the colored people in Canada, but what has accidentally fallen under my notice. I have frequently made inquiries of fugitive slaves; and, while I have found several who admitted that they were better off in the South, I never met one who expressed a willingness to go back to servitude. I believe that negroes, as a class, are not profitable citizens, but the cause is avident: is is but one of the attendant curses of

it is right for man to hold property in man. I believe that the negro population of Canada will give birth to a class of her population fitted in every respect to take part with their white brothren in the Government of the country; and prove, as it is already doing, the falsebood of the assertion that the negro race is incapable of cultivation.

A CANADIAN. sble of cultivation.

PERSONAL.

-The young Angelina Lemoine has been placed on der the charge of her father, and is at present in Paris. In the event of the confirmation of her mother's sentence, it is her intention to retire to a convent. Incredible as it may appear, Mesers. L'Achaud and Seiller, the lawyers of the mother and daughter, as also M. Lemoine, have received a large number of propositions to marry Angelina, not only from all parts of France, but from England, Scotland, Italy, and Spain. Proba-bly the motive of all these offers is the fortune of Mile. Lemoine, which is known to be large.

-The Philadelphia Press, in the course of its obitu

The Philadeiphia Press, in the course of its obtumay notice of Macaulay, says:

"Twenty-five years ago be was one of the worst-looking men
in the House of Commons. Stature rather below the middle
beight; figure bulky and ungraceful; features fleshy, sailow, and
inexpressive; rough hair of a sandy hue; mouth firm and well
out; large and remarkably lustrous eyes; attire extremely careleas. Such was Macaulay at the age of thirty-five. Mis face
lighted up when he spoke-perticularly when making one of his
Perliam entary orations, which, however, had the fault (almost
ungardonable by an Fnglish audience) of being carefully propared
beforehand and committed to memory. His voice was between
a liep and a burr, and his utterance was thick and husky for the
first five minutes of delivery. After that, his voice assunded
grandly and clearly and a pin could be brard in the House of
Com mone while he was speaking.

"Macsulay!" personal appearance greatly improved with advancing years. He become slighter in his agure—less pudgy, in
fact; the deepened times of his face, marked by thought, added
expression to fit; his sand-colored hair became nearly white."

—The Troy Times relates the following story, in
which Judge Gould, of the Supreme Conrt, figures as

which Judge Gould, of the Supreme Court, figures as

which Judge Gould, of the Supreme Conrt, figures as one of the principals:

"During the first year of his term, Judge Gould, in riding from Albeay to Scolarie to hold Court, saw upon one of the front eats of the stage coach a little girl about? years of age, very hinly clad, and evidently a child of poverty. He invited her to sit by him, folded her weil in a comfortable wrapper he wore, and rutered into conversation. The girl, who was bright and intelligent, told him that, having lost her home at Sloan's, on the road, she was on her way to find her bother in Scolaris, on the would provide for her. On reaching Sobolaris, the bothler, a worthless country fiddler, was found, but refused to take charge of his sister, declaring, he hed already enough to provide for. The Judge then directed the keeper of the taveru where he was stopping, to care for the little girl at his expense, until he should end for her.

of his later, occasing the seper of the tavern where he was stopping, to care for the little girl at his expense, until he should send for her.

"Two days after, the brother, when intoxicated, made his appearance at the tavern, and announced his intention of assuming the charge of his sister, but the Judge, who was present, refused to allow him to have her, and ordered that she should not be surrendered to him. The Circuit closed, and the Judge, returning to this city, made arrangements for the reception of his little protein. A few days later, a legal friend accompanied her from Schobarie to Albany, whence she was brought by stage, and left at the door of Judge Gould, with whom she remained a year, when she was adopted by a respectable family in New York; she has been kept within his oversight, and is now growing up finely, in an easy and reputable condition, with every prospect of doing well in life. The incident is a beaatiful one, as showing how the whole current of a life may be changed by a simple act of pure benevolence."

-Mr. Weed thus heralds, in The Evening Journal,

"Alsay who is a near relative of one of our Ex-Governors has, we understand, just completed an spic poem in the progress of which the late ismented Irving evinced much interest. The work has been lately read to a gentleman who holds the highest rank among our national poets, and who justly possesses an European as well as an American reputation. If we are not misinformed, the opinions expressed by this gentleman of the work will insure rot only its early publication, under most favorable circumstances, but, when published, a very wide circumstances.

-The Cleveland, O., papers contain the following etter from Mr. Greeley to Prof. Gardner of sapona

"Prof. Gandner: Years ago, when I was young and green, I made some resolute even if ill-directed efforts to reform and renovate the world. They failed, probably for want of a preliminary and simultaneous application of Soap. You, I believe, are strong just where I was weak, commencing by laying on the soap in lavish profusion. You are younger than I, and have probably discovered the cause of my failure, and resolved to succeed by avoiding or correcting my error. Go ahead, then, Professor! renovate nankind if you can; but if not, at least clean and purify them. For your success in that wholesome, if not profeundly searching operation, you have the best wishes of "Yours,"

—A writer from St. Louis in The N. Y Times gives

—A writer from St. Louis in The N. Y Times gives
the subjoined description of the Hon. Edward Bates:
"Mr. Bates is a nailye of Virginia, and is about 65 years of age.
He came here at 20 years of age, and soon engaged in the practice
of the law. He was one of the delegates who framed the Constitution of Missouri, and such was his prominence, even at this
cerly period, that he was selected as the first Attorney-Genera
of the State. Since that time he has for the most part devoted
himself to his profession, though he has been a member of Congress and a Judge of one of the State Courts, and has had various
other high offices tendered to him, both local and national. He
married a most estimable lady of North Carolina, by whom he
has had a numerous family of sons and daughters, eight of whom
the still Hwing. The oldest son is a lawyer of very eminent abiltites, though he is chiefly devoted to farming in this vicinity,
Another is a physician, and others are qualifying themselves for
strious pursents.
"Mr. Bates lives in a relain, though, large, and handsonis brick
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"Mr. Bates lives in a relain, though, large, and handsonis brick
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Another is a physician, and others are qualifying themselves for various pursuits.

"Mr. Befer lives in a plain, though large and handsome brick house, recently eracted on a commanding site, four nulles west of the city. His style of living is simple but generons, the adult sisters in of the household being conducted, with the utmost order and system. His table has all the abundance characteristic of the teeming West; the meel is never tasted till the blossing is asked for from on high. At an early hour in the morning, the family, servants and all, summoned by the big bell, are collected in the parlor. Here a chapter in the Holy Book is read, and the prayer offered. Family prayer also closes the duties and pleasures of the day.

"In person, Mr. Bates is a little below the middle hight, but of substantial form. His general aspect presents a mixture of modesty and dignity. His hair and board are full, and allvered in patches; his countenance is cleerful and lively, and during conversation exhibit applict resultions with the play of lise mind,

is patcase, in conversation exhibits rapid transitions with the play of his mind; his brow is prominent, and his eye plercing, manifesting a high development of the perceptive families. He is eloquent by nature, and is one of the most finished orstors of the great Wess; as a lawyer, he stands in the front rank.

"I have not heard him in public, but I have littened to his conversation, which is in the highest degree winning and instructive. In early life Mr. Bates came much in contact with the old French settlers of this region, and from them, I suspect, derived somet ling of that courtesy and reducement which characterize him; probably, too, his intercourse with them, and his habit of spreaking their linguage, contributed to that perfection of elocution which gives a rest to all he says. At all events, his mind is full, his knowledge easet, his recollection clear, prompt, and positive. His imagination is lively, and humorous associations contently the says and the frequently flustrates his views by incidents connected with his own experience and observation.

"Though Mr. Bates, as well from taste as the claims of a large family, has shound points all from taste as the claim of a large family, has shound points all from taste as the claim of a large family, have shound points all from taste as the claim of a large family, have shound points all from taste as the claim of a large family, have shound points all from taste as the claim of a large family, have shound points all from taste as the claim of a large family, have shound points all from taste as the claim of a large family, have shound points and experience and observation.

"Though Mr. Bates as a set of the says and the force and fellotty with his mass of political facts, but with his powers of analysis, and the force and fellotty with his mass of political facts, but with hi

house in London, the other day. Francis Mullen was charged with assaulting Timothy Collins. Mullen, as he stood at the bar, shook and shivered, as if suffering from paley, and was attired in a cont and trousers which hung about in tatters, and were secured to his waist by

hung about in tatters, and were secured to his waist by a rope. The proceedings were as follows:

"Collies, a boy of 14, said—'I am a sheeblack, and was in Crooked Lane yesterday afternoon with my box, when the prisoner came up and saked me to black his shoes. I told him there was so much mud about 'em that they wouldn't shine, and so I would reber not do 'em. With that he ups with his foot, and kicks me over; and when I was on the ground he kicks me five of six times more. 'Mr. Goodman (chief clerk)—'Was he as respectable then as he is now!' Mallen—(interrupting)—'Oh, yes, yeur honor's Worship, quite as respectable.' [Loud laughter.] Collins—'He was just as he is now.' Mr. Goodman—'Then I should think he might have cleamed his boote himseli.' [Laughter.] Mullen—'And so I would; but, yer Honor, where was I to get the brushes?' The Lord Mayor—'Weil, what have you to say!' Mullen—'Oh, ny Lord, my Lord, my that have you to say!' Mullen—'Oh, ny Lord, my Lord, my these was Boxing day. So I togs myself out in my best—'from of laughter.' Pricent—'Of course, yet Honor, and a Catholic to boot, and (with a low bow) I wish yer Honor was as seed a Catholic and irlend to the Pope as I am.' [Roars of laughter.] The Lord Mayor—'You anglet my laughter.' The Lord Mayor—'You have the figure pour of his friend, I thiok, if he could see the figure pour cut now. What about the assault on this poor boy!'
"Mullen—'Och, by the powers, yet Worship, I was a coming

laughter.] The Lord Mayor—'Weil, never mind that now. The Fope wouldn't be very proud of his friend, I think, if he could see the figure you cut now. What about the assault on this poor boy?

"Mullen—'Och, by the powers, yer Worship, I was a coming to that—like next Christmas—all in good time. [Laughter.] I tell'd yer as how I want out to sing in the publics. Well, I get a little drop with one and a little drop with another, till I am afraid I was drunk, yer Honor. Well, somehow I began to think I didn't cut a very side figure, and I thought I wond get my boots cleaned, to make me look a little more like what an Irish gentleman ought to be—[renewed haughter]—so I went to this boy to black my boots, and he wouldn't do it, though I offered to pay lim; and being drunk, yer Worship, I felt like an Irish gentleman, and rescuted the insult accordingly—[loud laughter]; but now I'm soose, yer Honor. I'm very sorry for it, and if you only let me go this time I'll promite you here, on my bended laces, and awar by the Pope and all the saints, never to drink snother drop for six months to come (dropping on his kneese unid the laughter of the audience.) The Lord Mayor—'I'm afraid you are a disprace to the saints and everybody else, or you would never be dressed in that way.' Mullen—'Oh, don't say so, yer Honor. There's good thood in my veins, and I'll be a gentleman yet.' [Laughter.] The Lord Mayor—'Oh, don't say so, yer Honor. There's good blood in my veins, and I'll be a gentleman yet. I believe that dress in not your usual one, but is only put on for a purpose.'

"Mullen—'No, on my honor, I mean your Honor, my Lord. Divil a rag have I got at home or anywhere else, except what I've get on and, as you see, they wouldn't hang tagether if it wasn't for these strings. But I've keen locked up all night in a very cold cell, and if you let me go now, I'll swear to you on my hones to keep about fer evermore, and anaka myself truly respectable.' [Laughter.] The Lord Mayor (to complainant)—'Be hard with him, my Lord, it's Christmas

ell round the Court, from smid which was just audible the of a man at the back of the midience, who shouted out. 'B powers, hency, you must put on a cleaner cost before they' you in there at all events!' and the prisoner appeared to a the joke exceedingly.''

-G. W. Brown, the Kansas Herald of Precion man who villified John Brown, has, it appears, got himself into trouble, according to a Lawrence cor respondent of The Leavenworth Times. He says:

respondent of The Leavenworth Times. He says:

"Aporpos to this, we have a little scandal in our goodly city,
Mrs. C. W. Brown has applied for a divorce, charging her liege
lord with adultery and inhuman treatment. It seems that angels
cannot stand everything. Two years upo Mrs. Brown was 'our
angel wife,' so said The Heraid of Freedom. Brown's prominence, as the 'editor of the first Free-State paper in Kansas,
gives unusual interest to the case. Cartain sequivocal epitaliss
from Brown's 'female clerk,' which have fallen into Mrs. B.'s
hands, give a dark coloring to the Brown business."

-The New-York correspondent of The Mobile Reg. ister makes the following remarkable statements with

ister makes the following remarkable statements with regard to The N. Y. Heraid:

"Fourg Bennett is now the principal assistant editor to his father. He conducts the editorial department when his father is not in town, and writes well. For along time young Bennett gave no token of editorial taleut, but all that has changed. He has been for a year at the editorial rooms every day (when in town), and either wrete or dictated the principal editorials. He has more taleat than his father; though not the experience. There is no person in the United States that has received such an education as young Bennett. He has spont years in France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. He was at school in all those countries; consequently he speaks, writes, and reads all those languages with the correctness of a native. When he is 21 (a few days benne) his father intends to change the heading of The Heraids so as to have it read James G. Bennett & Son, Editors and Preprietors. When the old gentleman dies, then the heading will be changed back to the single J. G. B., as the son has the same name as the father. The Heraid has some very axtractionary more engaged upon it. The principal editorial writers is the calebrated Dr. Jones, who is the real author of the 'Impending Crisis of the South.' by Helper. That book was compiled by Dr. Jones in The Heraid effice, from facts and statements that have been attested by Mr. Bennett. Helper may have assisted the Dector. As a proof of this, let we call your stention to the fact that nothing of any consequence was said about the book until 8 few days before the meeting of Cengress; then The Heraid opened upon it, republishing extracts and abusing it editorially, day after day, until members of Congress; then The Heraid depended upon it, republishing extracts and abusing it editorially, day after day, until members of Congress; then The Heraid depended upon it, republishing extracts and abusing it editorially, day after day, until members of Congress; then The Addition and the fortune of Dr. Jones, Hel

POLITICAL.

-Our correspondent in Lawrence, Kansas, sends us

Our correspondent in Lawrence, Kansas, sends us the following:

"The official count of the recent State election shows that 14,000 votes were thrown. Some three or four counties had not their returns forward in time. The weather was intensely severe, and this is as good as I expected it would be, although 3,000 less than at the Territorial election in October. In spite of this failing off (which has nearly all beeu of Republican votes in the failing off (which has nearly all beeu of Republican votes in the failing off (which has nearly all beeu of Republican votes in the failing off of the state, 7,594. And Mr. Conway's, for Concress 7,660. The majorities average about 2,500. I see you notice that Mr. Conway 'ran behind his ticket,' and express surprise at it. Now it is no discredit to him. It resulted from a piece of treachery on the part of sendry persons whom I forbear to name. The design was to defeat him, or to reduce his majority, in order to show he was not popular. All that certain parties could do against him was done, and amounted to very little. The truth is, as there was some dissatisfaction expressed among the people at Robinson's nomination, and at some other nominations, that nothing but the presence of Mr. Couway's name on the ticket saved it from ruin."

- The Winona Republican, an able journal of Minnesota, seconds the proposition to appoint an earlier day for the holding of the National Republican Convention:

We quote:

"So far as we are acquainted with the wants and wishes of Minnesota, it occurs to us that the Republicans of this State have nothing to lose, but every thing to gais, by the proposed change; and that it would meet with very general concurrence among those who desire to institute a thorough discussion and dissemination of Republican principles among the people, before the election. Should the National Committee reconsider the time aiready appointed by them, we think they would receive the thanks of the Republicans of Minnesota." -The examination of Arny before the Senstorial

Investigating Committee shows that John Brown said he disliked the "do nothing" policy of the Abolitionists East, and said they never would effect anything by their milk and-water principles. As to the Republi-cans, Brown thought they were of no account, for they were opposed to carrying the war into Africa; they were opposed to meddling with Slavery in the States where it existed. Brown said his doctrine was to free the slaves by the sword. Arny wanted to know how he reconciled that with his Quaker peace principles which he held when he first knew him, more than twenty years ago. Brown said that the aggression of Slavery, the murders and robberies perpetrated upon bimself and members of his family, and the violation of law by Atchison and others in Kansas, from 1853 to that time, had couvinced him that peace was but an empty word; and he repeated his dislike to the Republicen party and Abolitionists, saying they were cravers-that they had refused to assist him.

-The Hon. Mr. Fainsworth of Illinois, received

the following dispatch on Wednesday evening. If true, it dampens Mr. Douglas's hopes:

To the Hon. J. T. Painsworth, Washington.

To the Hon. J. T. Painsworth, Washington, 76

Administration, two Douglas. Charleston delegation will be six Administration, two Douglas.

The dispatch came from a reliable gentleman in Chi-

cago, and is believed to be correct. -The Post's Washington correspondent, in a letter

dated Jun. 17, says:

"Mr. Buchanan, I am assured by those who should know, is really at the bottom of this desperais c saistance to the election of Sheaman. In proteculed, some time ago, to be very anxious for the organization, but some of the shrewedest Republican members now fully believe that the President is backing up the disorganizers, and perhaps will do so for a long time yot, certainly so long at there are any hopes left of defeating Mr. Sherman."

-The Indiana State Republican Convention alled for the 22d of February, at Indianapolis.

-Mr. Glosebrenner, the Sergeant at-Arms of the set Congress, holding over, has, as we have stated, drawn from the York County (Pa.) Bank the sum is all of \$00,000, which he has advanced at the usus rate of interest, or without it, to members of the House. This has kept them somewhat easy, while the poor clerks of the Post-Office Department and other stipendiaries of the Government, are shaved to the extent of twenty per cent, in order to raise the money needed for their daily bread. This is rather hard upon the poor Post-Office olerks, and is the result of the neglect of Congress to provide for them at the last seesion. Meantime, as the York County Bank is not possessed of the resources of the old Bank of the United States, the members of Congress, before a Speaker is elected, may yet be driven to New-York city for relief.

- The Macon (Ga) Citizen contains the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Thomas Hardeman, jr., Southern Opposition representative from the HIId Con-

tract of a letter from the Hon. Thomas Hardeman, jr., Southern Opposition representative from the HId Congressional District of Georgia:

"We cannot (and it is daily and hourly admitted hero) elect Becock, could we give him every vote. They (the Democrats) can only control for their candidate 90 votes. Add to that our whole vote, 23, and you see we have only them 118 votes—not enough to elect; and it has been definitely settled here, that the moment we go to them, the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who have been throwing their votes away, will, in order to prevent the election of an Administration Democrat, vote for Sherman. They have said this on the floor, again and again. You see that Etheridge of Tennessee made a distinct proposition that we would go for Becock whenever they could get enough votes, with ours, to elect him, provided they would agree to come to one of our party, whenever we would swell his vote so that, with them, be could be elected. But this fair proposition is indignantly rejected, because we are not recognized as a party. They surely should control their own party before we are called on to abandon ours to save their sinking fortunes. The truth is, every move made by them has been, not as would be inforred, at the Republicans, but at the Southern Oppositionists. They wish, by threats, to drive us into the Democratic ranks, and, after we have voted for their man, nee it to prove that we have diorganized our own party.

"Every Democrata here admits that our votes will avail them nothing, unless they can get some of their own new who are woting against them; and they have no hope of this, and so admit. Still, they and their papers charge upon use delay of the organization. I think an American from the South or Sherrans will be elected. I would not be surprised to see Mr. Butelor of Virginla settled upon as a compromise man. Briggs of New-York is as true as steel. He is an eminently conservative man, and will information in this an American from the South or Sherrans will be elected. I would not b

"I tell you the politicians of the Democratic party are making Black Republicans every day, by menaces and threats; and the South will yet learn that their Representatives, by improdence, have added tuel to the flames. The moment you say you are use Democrat, yet are denounced as an enemy of Southern rights, and ruled out of Southern organization. "T. HARDEMAN. Ja." organization. HARDEMAN, JR." -A Washington correspondent of The N. Y. Times

-A Washington correspondent of The N. Y. Times has the following description of the distinguished Representative of Alabama:

"Mr. Carry is a very striking man, and your correspondent regrets that he came just one day too late to hear the famous speech by him, made carly in the session, which still rings in the errs of Congress. He is rather tall accordingly well-built and graceful, with very links and well-pomaded dark hair, combed straight book from the forehood which the triplet of the constant without partition; a broad and soute brow; shading dark eyes full of electricity; and penetration; a starp, glundet-pattern of some, pushing its way into all proper subjects; a long upper lip, resting on a strong rather descriptions, gold spectacles junnity wern, and a tuft of brown chin-beard, after the style of Vandyke's portraite. In conversation, Mr. Curry rapidly warms

-The finale of the Indiana State Democratic Com vention presented a solitary traveler, wanding his way out of Indianapolis. His head was bowed, his form bent, and his walk feeble. Sad indeed was his appearance, and empty his once well-filled purse. That sell-tary traveler, that dejected man, was Josse D. Bright, one of the Bogus Indiana Senators. He had traveled a long distance to flog the Douglas faction, and was himself badly whinself. himself badly whipped.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT A FUNERAL

One of the strangest occurrences happened yesterday at the funeral of Michael Guthrie, who was accidentally killed the day previous on the Northwestern Rail; way, which we have ever been called upon to chronicle. The family of Mr. Guthrie, consisting of a wife and three children, had made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of the frie ads of the deceased at the funeral. A large number of carriages and a numerous assembly of mourners were present which the undertaker, Mr. Berry, arrived with the hearse. About the same time another carriage, containing a woman richly and fashionably dressed, was driven to the door. The woman alghted and entered the house. To the astonishment of the assembly, to all of whom the was a total stranger, she greated the children of Guthrie as her own, and they in turn addressed her as their mother, manifesting the greatest joy, mingled with surprise at seeing her. The wife, on the other hand, was confounded. She hene w not what to say, nor what to think of this sudden and strange appearance of one who claimed also to be the wife of the deceased, and who was addressed by his children as their mother. She knew hermelf to be their stepmother, having been married to their father in due legal form, and in the full confidence that his first wife was dead. This supposition being now overthrown by the endden appearance of one claiming to be that deceased wife, the other wife began to upbraid the children for not telling her that their mather was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was living. She had come to reclaim her children, and to behold for the last time on earth the form of their father.

The appearance of the stra

and to behold for the last time on earth the form of their father.

The appearance of the stranger indicated that she was one of that numerous class of abandoned women who sail along our ridewalks and attract the gaze of licentious men by the gaudy trappings of their trade.

It may be well supposed that "a scene" followed the announcement of her relation to the deceased in that funeral assemblage. The friends who had congregated to pay the last rites to the dead suddenly changed their minds, and refused to follow the heares to the cemetery. They also declared that the wife (she whom they had supposed to be the only wife) should not do so. The stranger effered to pay the carriage expenses of the family, but the friends would not permit it. In the midst of considerable confusion, the stranger invited the three children into her carriage. They obeyed, and the carriage was driven away.

risgs. They obeyed, and the carrings was away.

The hearse left the house shortly afterward, bearing the remains of the deceased, but not a single mourner to follow it. On arriving at the centery it was rejoined by the carriage containing the new found mother and her children, who, with the sexton and undertaker, alone witnessed its burial. Then the children were conveyed by their mother to a new home—where we know not, and would that we could suppose it to be a better one than that from which they were so strangely and unexpectedly taken.

FROM NASSAU, N. P .- By the brig Alma, Copt Brown, arrived on Friday, we have dates to the little inst. A general election for Members of the House of Assembly took place on the several islands between the 20th and 25th December, which resulted majority against the Government. The ship Local Lomond, from New-York for Havre, was loading cotton from the wreck of the ship Redwood. The cargo of the ship Margaret, Merriman, of Portland from New-Orleans for Glasgow, wreeked Dec. 18 of Memory Rock, was saved, and brought into Nassau.

YELLOW FEVER AT CURACOA. By the bark Venue Capt. Atkinson, which arrived at this port on Priday morping from Curacoa, we learn that the yellow forces was prevailing among the troops at that place. The Venus lost one man by the disease, and left in the loss in the hospital there three others sick.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ENDEAVOR The following letter has been received by C. A. Dewolf, eeq., of this city:
ANTIGONISMS, N. S., Jan. 11, 1990.

I am requested by the owners of the schooner Es SIGNOR MORTARA'S MEMORIAL TO THE BOARD

Signor Mortara's Memorial to the Board of the Board of Deputies, Sir Moses Monteflore, Burt, the President in the chair, Signor Mortara's memorial was taken into consideration. The document sets forth that as the sufferings of the Jews in the Roman States arise from the same misgovernment from which so many other grievances flowed, it might be presumed that the approaching Congress, convened for the express purpose of settling the affairs of Italy, would not feel indisposed to give him redress for the wrong inflicted on him. He was, therefore, resolved to present a memorial to the Congress, and now begged the Board of Deputies to employ their influence in support of his petition. After an animated and thorough discussion of the subject, it was resolved manimously to accede to the prayer of Signor Mortara to draw up a memorial, and to solicit Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary, to get it presented to the Congress. So great is the sympathy felt throughout the Jewish community for this bereaved father, that several petitions, numerously and most respectably signed, both in the metropolia and the provinces, were presented to the Board of Deputies, urging them to accede to Signor Mortara's request. It is remarkable that since the existence of the Board this is the first time that such a step as the rending in of petitions was resorted to.

[Jewish Chronicis.]

A Volcano in New-York State.—The Troy Atena of Jan. 16 is respensible for the following: The

istence of the Board this is the first time that such a step as the rending in of petitious was resorted to.

A VOLCANO IN NEW-YORK STATE.—The Troy Areno of Jan. 16 is responsible for the following: The facts here in stated may appear somewhat incredible to those not conversant with them. They can, however, be substantiated by thousands of witnesses residing in the vicinity alluded to, and may be relied upon as strictly true in every particular. In Putnam County, in this State nearly opposite West Point, there is an ontain known in the neighborhood as Break Neck Mountain, into which there is an opening of a cavernous description, somewhat irregular in form, but quite straight in its direction, and twenty feet or more in diameter, out of which at certain times there is some masses of matter with great force. These cruptions are composed of vitreous and mineral substances of various kinds, together with fragments of trees, and not unfrequently mingled with evidences of animal existence. These masses amount sometimes in bulk to several tune; they cause a deafening roar, and are accompanied by fre and smoke. The existence of this volcane has not been known until latterly, which is pionably the reason that it has attracted no more notice.

A NEWSFAPER AUTO-DA-FE.—The Pospikacyses Eagle publishes the following letter:

Occuran, va. Bec. 25, 1829.

The Symungheld Republican has recoived a similar token of Southern favor; and one of the estimable farmers in Virginia has been driven from the State because a copy of The Evening Journal was found in his possession!

Improvements in Iron.—The mannfacturer in Troy have for some time been experimenting on mix-

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—The manufacts
Troy have for some time been experimenting
tures of different irons in the puddling furm
have succeeded in making bars that sustain s
train of over 100,000 pounds per square inch
tion; and believe that they will succeed in per
iron of this quality for the market, with as as
formity and certainty as the best qualities have
fore been produced.

SOUTHERN PENALE STUDENTS WITH FROM A NORTHERN SEMINARY.—The Allest papers say that within a week the greater the Southern papils of the Bethlehom From have been withdrawn from the school. Fi ledge from Mississippi were withdrawn in